

and 1920, and a third section is a discussion of the foreign policy of the United States in Latin America and the Far East. This is followed by a section on the United States and the World War.

In the second part the author discusses The Post-War Period, which to him is the period 1920 to 1940. This part is divided into three sections, the first of which, for the most part, deals with internal politics and economic developments during the twenties. The second section takes up the Old and New Deals, and the third discusses the foreign policy of the United States from 1920 to 1940.

The reader is not to understand that this book is written for the present moment. The author has not revised his judgment in the light of the present conflagration.

The author did not attempt to produce this work without a visit to this country. As a matter of fact, he obtained material for this book when he was on a leave of absence in this country during the years 1932 to 1934. He appears to have been very much influenced by what he heard, saw, and read in this country at that time. Franklin D. Roosevelt the author says is the political successor of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. Roosevelt has led a stubborn fight against big business and has preserved the idealistic-puritanical tradition of the America of Washington, Franklin, and Lincoln. He can look back upon a long period of leadership, as in Europe Adolf Hitler can look back upon the German Reich.

In writing a book of this kind the author is in danger of being unable to view in proper perspective the characters and the events of the immediate past. A safe evaluation of any President and his policies cannot usually be made until the term or terms of that President have long expired.

The amount of space given to the different periods is well balanced. The important political developments and economic developments which became politically significant are sufficiently treated. In the preparation of this book the author consulted standard American works.

FRED M. JONES

University of Illinois

GREEN, PHILIP LEONARD. *Our Latin American Neighbors*. Pp. x, 182. New York: Hastings House, 1941. \$2.00.

This little book has a distinctly popular style, and the material included is elementary in character. One could have no quarrel with this level of presentation if accuracy and a discriminating acquaintance with modern scholarship in the various fields were consistently exhibited. Statements such as ". . . We must therefore keep in mind always that there are twenty-one Latin American countries (twenty republics and Puerto Rico) . . ." (p. 8) clearly demonstrate the kind of public to which the author directed his sketch. A great amount of quasi-scientific speculation is presented. Hints that the secret language of the Inca imperial families was Japanese and that inscriptions exist in Peru which only Chinese can read, are offered (p. 14), and the outworn Atlantic thesis is seriously advanced together with an association with Antillia under the caption: "Man originated on the now lost continent Atlantic" (*loc. cit.*). The elephant motive argument is again presented in all its glory (p. 16). One could only wish that it were all that simple, but is relieved to note that the author sets forth all the variant views and refuses to say that they are more than "honest guesses." His failure to present the more recent evidence concerning Folsom man is, however, a serious indictment of his coverage of recent development in anthropology and ethnology.

The book as a whole offers an uninformed reader a considerable amount of information in tabloid form. The very range that the writer attempts—from primitive man to the present and from music to industry—means that only a suggested statement can be made. At certain points the author skates on thin ice—i.e., when he states that the University of San Marcos de Lima "opened" in 1551 and that Mexico, which opened in 1553, was therefore not the first but the second American university. On this point he should consult John T. Lanning's *Academic Culture in the Spanish Colonies*.

The book has an index and a brief bibliography. It is a useful *tour de force*, and perhaps the author should not be too

strenuously condemned for the superlatives used in the publisher's "blurb."

ARTHUR S. AITON

University of Michigan

HERRING, HUBERT. *Good Neighbors*. Pp. x, 381. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941. \$3.00.

Many years have passed since Prescott directed the attention of English readers to the Spanish conquest of Mexico and Peru. Since then journalists, travelers, and scholars have written entertaining books about our southern neighbors. Certain of these books are ephemeral; some of them consider only a part of Latin America; while others are written with little sympathy for the people who inhabit that vast domain. The volume under review is based on extensive firsthand knowledge; it is a more or less detailed survey of the history and life of a score of countries and is written with an understanding of their temperament and their problems. Besides, the author has not refrained from criticism of conditions prevailing among the peoples of Latin America, criticism which will not appeal to the Latin American mind. As the director of seminars in Latin American countries, he is exceptionally well fitted to write objectively and instructively about our southern neighbors.

Mr. Herring has devoted more than one-half the book to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. Maps of these countries show their main political divisions. In the chapters concerning the A.B.C. countries, the author not only notices their natural resources, their governmental organizations, and their political parties, but also their social and economic conditions. The commercial relations of those countries with Europe and the United States are analyzed. Suggestive remarks are made about the Germans, the Italians, and the Japanese in South America. Uruguay, the buffer state; isolated Paraguay; landlocked Bolivia; aristocratic Peru; little-known Ecuador; developing Venezuela; the democracy of Colombia; the insular nations of Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic with their peculiar problems; and the dismembered states of Central America are successively considered. Much to the regret of the reviewer,

only nineteen pages are set apart for a consideration of the history and the current problems of our southern neighbors, with respect to which the author is unusually well informed. Here and there are found illuminating comments upon current relations between Latin American nations.

As one would expect in these stirring times, Mr. Herring has paid special attention to relations between the United States and the Latin American countries. He considers three stages in those relations: first, the stage of the casual American onlooker; second, the era of Theodore Roosevelt, when the United States performed constabulary duty in the Caribbean nations; third, "the dispensation of the Good Neighbor." He notices the "ill winds" which are blowing in Latin America from Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo. His estimate, which seems rather low, is that Hitler has from 100,000 to 500,000 sympathizers scattered over Latin America, whose attitude is reinforced by "unreconstructed feudal die-hards" and politico-military chieftains. Two illustrations—the exercise book of an Argentine child, and excerpts from a Chilean telephone directory—furnish interesting material for students of German influence in South America. The author presents a program for the improvement of relations between the United States and Latin America: "two-way education" and the economic co-operation of the United States with her southern neighbors. By the aid of a brief bibliography the serious reader will find ample food for further thought. All in all, this book is the most comprehensive, instructive, and stimulating book about our southern neighbors which has appeared in recent decades.

WILLIAM SPENCE ROBERTSON

University of Illinois

GALLOWAY, GEORGE B., *et al.* *Planning for America*. Pp. xi, 713. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1941. College Ed. \$3.00; Trade Ed. \$4.00.

This volume, in the words of its Preface, constitutes "a co-operative inquiry into the progress of economic and social planning in the United States," its bases, achievements, and potentialities. It is noteworthy in that it attempts to present the current major